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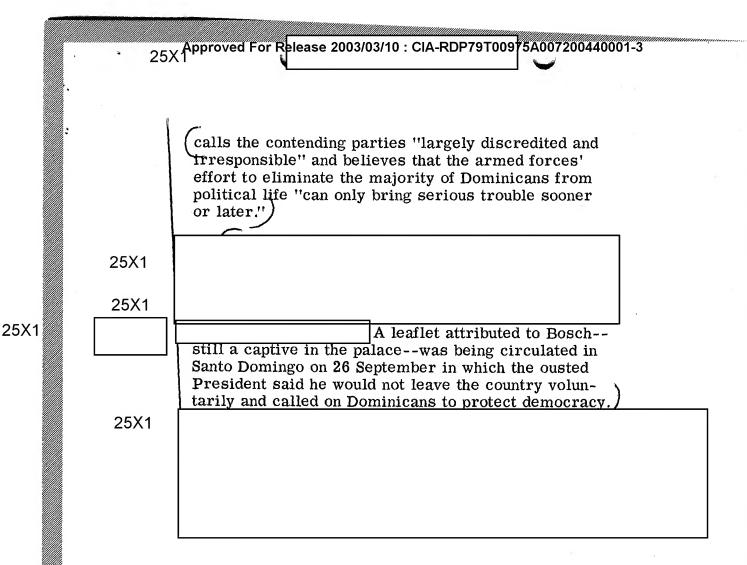
DAILY BRIEF

*Dominican Republic: (A three-man provisional government of civilians with no strong political ties has replaced deposed President Juan Bosch, but there already are signs of strife among the military leaders and rightist politicians who chose the new regime.)

The triumvirate, slated to rule for two years, consists of attorneys Emilio De Los Santos and Ramon Tapia Espinal and Manuel Tavares Espaillat, a businessman. All three men are considered honest and at least reasonably competent. De Los Santos was chief of the tribunal which supervised the December 1962 elections, and the other two were cabinet ministers under the seven-man Council of State which governed the country immediately prior to Bosch.

Significantly, the announcement of their selection was made by General Antonio Imbert. Imbert and Luis Amiama, leading members of the Council of State, probably will seek, along with the armed forces, to retain effective power behind the scenes. However, both are widely distrusted for their heavy-handed efforts to perpetuate themselves in power in 1962.)

Military leaders and rightist politicians haggled over composition of the triumvirate for nearly twenty-four hours. Further maneuvering among the rightists for key cabinet posts is likely. US Ambassador Martin



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DAILY BRIEF

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*Italy: Socialist leader Nenni believes he will get majority support at next month's party congress for joining a new center-left government, but appears worried about roadblocks arising later on.

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Nenni himself, however, seems particularly apprehensive that continuing differences within his own faction of the party are going to weaken his hand in the cabinet-making negotiations with the Christian Democrats (CD) which will start after the Socialists' congress. He also seems to fear that right-wing Christian Democrats and Social Democratic leader Saragat may sabotage the negotiations in hope of forcing new elections. Nenni believes that CD party secretary Moro is the only man who ought to be entrusted with the task of forming a new government.)

Present indications are that foreign policy questions will not figure prominently in Nenni's negotiations, but the Socialists' attitude on the proposed MLF might cause complications. Top Socialist figures have previously endorsed the MLF idea, but one of them recently told US Embassy officials that he now doubts that the party would support its creation.

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DAILY BRIEF

Syria: A cabinet shake-up is likely soon, with Prime Minister Bitar retiring in favor of Nur al-Din al-Atasi, a protegé of army strongman General Hafiz.

The change will reflect shifts in influence within the top command of the Syrian Baath Party. In a recent party conference, elements which have been pressing for a harder line against Nasir and for the exclusion of non-Baathists from the government showed much greater strength than Bitar's faction, which is moderate on these issues.

In July, Atasi displaced Bitar from his long-time post of secretary general of the Syrian Baath, of which he was cofounder. Bitar may stay on as foreign minister, although he is reported to be seeking to withdraw completely from the government.

A struggle over essentially similar issues is under way among the Baathists in Iraq.

Bolivia-Yugoslavia: An economic aid agreement will be signed during President Tito's visit to Bolivia, which is scheduled to begin on 28 September.

The agreement is said to provide for Yugoslav credit up to four million dollars. It also provides for the construction of hydroelectric power stations, technical aid, and scholarships for Bolivian students to study in Yugoslavia.

Belgrade, which has had great difficulty in establishing Latin American markets for its industrial exports, has used devices like this agreement to penetrate other markets.

Acceptance of the Yugoslav offer will probably blunt temporarily criticism of Paz by his leftist critics, who accuse him of relying too heavily on US aid programs.

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DAILY BRIEF



NOTES

Greece: King Paul's apparent rejection of Premier Pipinelis' resignation, indicated in press reports, and his dissolution of parliament—which necessitates elections within 45 days—will sharply increase political tension in Greece. The largest of the opposition parties, the non-Communist Center Union, has made replacement of the Pipinelis government its primary condition for participation in the elections. Failure to find a compromise solution could lead to opposition attacks against the institution of the monarchy.

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Congo: The election of the first government in the newly created western Katangan province of Lualaba is provoking tribal disorders and may result in large-scale fighting. The defeated candidate is inciting his fellow tribesmen against the victors, and he may have some Congo Army support. Only one UN battalion is immediately available, and serious fighting could disrupt Union Miniere operations in the area.

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